Slavery Rebellion.

#### Amngements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8. Mr. Dion Boucleau't's new comedy, HOW SHE LOVES HIM. Measur. Lester Wallack, Joint Gilbert, Chas. Fisher, Norton, John Seften, Browne, Ward, B. T. Ringgeld, J. C. Williamson, Pop. Graham, Miss Mary Gamon, Miss Madeline Heariques, Miss Famy Morant, Miss Carman, Miss Timony.

THIS EVENING, Waldsners drama of FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mesers, Burnett, Collier, Becks, Holmes, Berry, Rendle, and Mezdames Farron, Wells, Chapman, Maeder, Burke.

THIS EVENING, at 8, THE THREE GUARDSMEN. By tvery member of the Company.

THIS EVENING, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Messrs. C. Walcot, Jr., H. Bland, W. S. Andraws, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., Miss Blauche Grey, Miss E. Johnson: to conclude with AN HOUR IN SEVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8, DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH: Mr. John E. Owens.

THIS EVENING, WOOD'S THEATER.

Western. Mr. Barton Hill: to conclude with WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

EARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 74, a drama founded on Instraham's Fillar of Fire, MOSES, OR ISRAEL IN ECVIPT, in which will be given a Panorama of the Nile: ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL:
Mr. G. L. Forus Clown; also, a DRAMA and FARCE.

THIS EVENING, at 8, EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES; Mr. James Robinson, Little Charence, Master

THIS EVENING CHALLENGE DANCE, OUR AFRICAN POLKA, PAWNBROKER'S GROST, TIN PAN-ONION, CLOG-PEDALITY, THE ELEPHANT; Mesers, Dan Bryant, Ira Paine, Chas Henry, G. S. Fowler, W. P. Grier, Rollin Howard, D. Roed, N. Seymour.

THIS EVENING, Musical Performances by BLIND TOM.

No. 93 LIBERTY ST.

TO DAY, Free Exhibition of SKETCHES by American and Foreign
Artists

TO DAY, free exhibition of CARICATURES of PROMINENT PERSONS painted for the late Bal d'Opera, by Mr. T. Nast.

ITALIAN OPERA-BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THIS EVENING, the opera of FRA DIAVOLO; benefit of Miss C. Reillogg.

### Business Notices.

### ORGANS FOR DRAWING-ROOMS.

Substantial Improvement.

A large portion of the musical public are unaware of the very great improvement which has been effected in reed instruments within a Improvement what has been enseted in reed instruments wanted few years. Almost daily surprise is expressed by callers at the rooms of Mason & Hamlin at the fine qualities of tone of their Cabinary. Or 6.8.8, and the admirable effects of which they are expable. Such persons had not concleved it possible that such excellent effects could ever be obtained from reeds. Indeed, the undeniably disagreeable qualities of tone of reed instruments of the past, and the consequen equition against them, is the greatest obstacle which the Mason & amilin organs have to contend with.

Hamilin organs have to contend with.

Under these circumstances, the great success and rapid introduction of those improved instruments are among the best evidences of their intrinsic excellence. A few years since the sale and use of reed in atruments was confined to such small churches and schools as, being obliged to have something, could find nothing better; and to such individuals as from choice or necessity, limited themselves to a very moderate expense for a musical instrument. They were sold, not a much from their merits and attractions, as from their low price The improvements which resulted in the production of the Mason & Hamilin Calsinet Organs have already effected a great change in this respect, and are undoubtedly destined to work a yet greater change in the future. The time is not far distant when one greater change in the future. The time is not far distant when one of these instruments will be deemed at least as much a necessity in every household of taste and refinement as a piano forte. The sales of the larger and more elegant styles of the Mason & Hamilin Cabinet Organs (the prices of which correspond with those of first-class pianofortes) are increasing very rapidly; each season bringing a demand for those styles several times as great as that of the preceding season.

They are properly applicated as I decembed a precasity in the They are now regularly employed and deemed a necessity in the operas, and many first-class orchestras and concerts, and are in constant use in those private houses where music is most cultivated and best appreciated. Alone, or as an accompaniment to the voice, for sacred or secular music, as a solo instrument, or in concerted pieces with the plane forte, violin, violencelle, the Cabinet Organ is appropriate and effective. From its sustained tones it is expable of adequate in rendering very much music which cannot be well presented by any other one instrument, as well as of performing an important part in combination with other instruments.

Mason & Hamilia have the honor to wefer, for hearty testimony to

the great improvements which have been combined in their Cabinet Organs, and of the general justness of these claims in their behalf, to the most prominent artists and composers of New York, as well as other principal cities, to the most distinguished organists and planists, to the artists, conductors and managers of the Italian and German Operus, and to those generally of recognized highest musical prof-ciners, alsers portion of whom are acoustated with the M. S. H. ciency, a large portion of whom are acquainted with the M. & H. Cabinet Organs, and can speak advisedly as to their excellences.

M. & H. refer also, with gratification, to the fact that they have, within a few years, been awarded FIFIT-TWO GOLD OF SILVER MEDALS, or other highest premiums, for important improvements in instruments of this class, and for the superfority of their work. In all that time they have failed to receive the highest premium in but A very significant indication of the repute in which the M & H

Cabinet Organs are held, and that they are recognized by makers o reed instruments as the STANDARD OF RIGHTST EXCELLENCE in thi department, is afforded by the fact that in the rare instances allude to in which any other maker has, by any means, succeeded in obtaining a premium over a Mason & Hamlin instrument, he has not failed, thenceforth, to make it, in his advertisements and director, at he was not failed, thenceforth, to make it, in his advertisements and director, his most PROMINENT CLAIM TO PRINCE NATION, so paveling incontestably the axis country excellence of his work!

most estificatory to musical connoissents, and which M. & H. are therefore most anxious to have applied, is a careful examination and comparison of the instruments themselves. They therefore invite all who have any interest or curiosity in the matter to visit their ware-rooms, where it will always give them pleasure to exhibit their Cabi-

not Organs.

The amount of space on the floor occupied by one of these instru-ments is from 18 inches by 3 feet, to 3 feet by 5 feet; in hight, they zeens is from 3to 3 feet. They have from one to 12 stops each. Prices, as 80, \$110, \$150, \$150, \$170, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$300, \$300, \$425, \$500, \$500, \$500, \$750, \$1,000, \$50, each.

Their freedom from liability to get out of tune or otherwise out of

order, and the convenience and safety with which they can be trans ported, peculiarly adapt them for use in the country.

Warercoms, No. 596 Broadway.

## MABVIN'S PATENT ALL RIGHT

IN THE GREAT PIRE.
NEW YORK, April, 7, 1966. New YORK APIL, 7, 1866.

No. 265 Broadway—GERTS: We have just opened the Alun and Day Plasten Sape we bought of you a short time since. It was in the second story of the building corner of Broadway and Barelsy-st, and fell into the cellar, and it corner of arroadway and narroys, and fed into the cellar, and its grainless us very much to be able to say that every book, paper, and bank bill is in good order—very much better than we could have expected after the intense heat. We shall want enother and much

larger one of the same sort very soon. Yours truly,

WM. A. DROWN & Co.

A large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes on hand. Marvin & Co., No. 265 Broadway, New-York, No. 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL closely resembles the odor of a rure and delicate bouquet of flowers, and in this respect stands enrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance woon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT's COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a nest and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held. - I Providence Journal.

For sale by all druggists. LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE HAIR RESTORATIVE EVER INTRODUCED T

THE AMERICAN PROPER

FOR RESTORING GRAT HAIR AND PREVENTING BALDNESS.

SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS, AT 75 CERTS A BOTTLE.

A WARNING.

Beware of spurious extracts deleterious. Can founds compare with pure Nagur-Blooming CERRUS?

[Bath Courier. SORE THROATS, COUGHS, COLDS, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly

acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to optain the genuine. "I am a man more sinned against than sinning," erted King Lear, and we think any man might say the same thing wh had been persuaded by false reports to purchase a HAT from any one but KNOW of Nos. 151 Fulton-at and 533 Broadway. The pilgrimage of the thought and the state of the state o

life is hard enough at best, but when it must be traveled without wearing ix sor's Hars, it is almost a justifiable act to make one's own "quietus," and throw down the burden of existence. NO DISAPPOINTMENT-NEVER FAILS.

SWATNE'S CINTRENT Cures to from 12 to 48 hour SWATNE'S CINTRENT Cures Itching Piles, Salt Rhenm, SECOND-HAND SAPES in large numbers, of our own sat others make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALCH and DAT PLANTER SATE. For sale low.

Out Planter Sate. For sale low. MARVIN'S PATENT DOOR LOCKS

FOR HOUSES AND STORES.

THET CANNOT BE PICKED.
THEY HAVE NO SPRINGS.
KET WEIGHS ONLY ONE QUARTER OF AN OUNCE.
MARYIN & Co., No. 255 BROADWAY, New York,
MARYIN & Co., No. 745 Christory of Philadelphia.
Also, Marvin's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Sales.

BAXTER'S FERROTYPE GALLERY.—Vignettes, 50 ets. each, or \$4 per doz. We guarantee better Ferrotypes than can be lad at any other Gallery in this city. No. 815 Broadway, near Tweith at THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER, with cogs, and the DOTY WASHING MACHINE each took First Premium at los Fair of American Institute. Send for Illustrated Price List. R. C. BROWRING, General Agent, No. 22 Courtlandt-st., N. Y. Wringers of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

ANOTHER CURE.—H. Mullan, esq., of No. 134
Grand st, Williamsburgh, has been completely cured of a violent
attack of Rheumatism by one bottle of Marcalfer's Great Rheumaric Remery, and is willing to state his case to any person who wid
call at the above address.

FAIR FACES will find fifty different styles of elegant Promonade Concoals, commonly called Faury Hats, at Ornin's, No. 513 Broadway. Have you seen his latest dashing and bawitching novellies in a dozen varieties of Straw Goods! If not, "stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

WHITE, THE HATTER,

WHITE, THE HATTER,

(Formerly under the Museum).

Has resumed business at No. 393 CAMS at. (opposite the Brandreth House.) An ELEGANT ASSOLUTERN of GENTS HATS and CAPS, and Missars and CHILDRIN'S WEAR is offered to his old patrons and the public generally.

Much sickness with children, as well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. Brown's Ver-MIPUGE COMPITS are effectual in destroying Worms, and can do no pos

BEAUTIFUL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES. Cartes Vignette #3 per dozen; Depiloates #2. All negatives recistered. R. A. Lawis, No. 166 Chathamet., N. Y.

TRUSSES without steel springs to chafe. Supporters for the abdomen, the sterus and the axis, of the most approved kind, Alf clustic suspensory bandages, wholesale and retail, at Dr. Shekwoon's No. 343 Broadway.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPORTERS, &C.—MARSU & Co.'s Radical Core Truss Office only at No. 1 Vesev-at. Lady citendant.

WIGS, TOUPEES, and ORNAMENTAL HAIR, first qual

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to efficers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boaton. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- The best in the world. Ferfect, natural, reliable, harmless and instantaneous in effect. The remaine is signed William A. Patchelor. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, No. 81 Barday st.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. - ELIAS HOWE,

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING ACHINE and BUTTOSHOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

THE improved Elliptic Sewing Machines. - A. II. CHEAP SOAP-PYLE's "O. K."-good for the Laundry, Bath or Tullet-becomes very hard, and unliable to waste. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISing Agents. No. 37 Park row, New York (have been established seventeen years), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers

# New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1866.

To Correspondents.

notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and ad dress of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as aguar anty for his good faith.

All bustness letters for this office should be addressed to "The Taxa-CHE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London. STEVENS RROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Rentietta, Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE they will also receive Season through the Adventage of the TRIBUNE

Advertising of the City Press. THE TRIBUNE THE GREAT ORGAN OF THE BUSINESS

PUBLIC. Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising returned to the Revenue Department (according to The Berald's figures) for the 13 months ending Doc. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Doc. 31, 1865, by the TRIBUNE, Times and

Herald respectiv	rely:	, -		The Table Comme
Paper. TRIBUNE Timer. Herald. TRIBUNE over Ti TRIBUNE over He	1,645,413 1,443,837 mes. 94,320		1865. No. of Lines. 2,612,273 1,899,000 1,655,480 116,193 356,793	Total. No. of Lines. 2,752,006 3,541,490 3,099,317 210,513 652,689

This shows THE TRIBUNE to be, by its extensive and com

ages about 260, counting short and long advertisements. It seems, then, that THE TRIBUNE published, in 1865, four hundred and forty-seven columns more advertisements than did The Times, and thirteen hundred and secenty-two columns more advertisements than did The Herald. These facts conclusively decide which paper is the chosen, business organ of the

TUESDAY'S TEINUNE .- The demand for The Tribun of Tuesday, April 10, having exceeded the supply on that day, we have reprinted that number and have it for sale at our counter. Price four cents.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Asia, bringing two days' later news, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

The Gorman difficulties were still increasing. Prussia is mobilizing her army, and is reported to have concluded

a formal treaty of alliance with Italy. The Emperor of France has sent Prince Napoleon with a secret mission to Italy. The Grandduchy of Weimar has replied eva-sively to the Prussian circular dispatch, and claimed fedral intervention.

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company have contracted for the manufacture and sub-mersion of two cables in British America for the prompt transmission of all messages between the Atlantic cable and the United States.

## GENERAL NEWS.

All was tolerably quiet, Fenianwise, on the Maine border yesterday. The trial of the arrested party in Toronto was going forward. The papers of that city have no doubt as to the purpose of O'Mahony.

An unknown Frenchman was murdered at Albany yesterday by an Trishman named Chesnut. The exciting cause was a notitical discussion.

cause was a political discussion.

Another fire occurred at Pithole, Pa., yesterday, con-

Another fire occurred at Pithole, Pa., yesterday, consuming \$15,000 of property. If this sort of thing continues a great while longer, there will be little left of Pithole, Pa. Green, the Malden (Mass.) murderer, will be hanged next Friday, a final appeal for commutation of sentence having been denied by Gov. Bullock.

There were 247 new post-offices opened (or old ones reopened) in the Southern States during the month of March.

Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., are again united by railway communication.

Capt. R. B. Winder, several months imprisoned at Richmond, has been set at liberty by virtue of orders

rom Washington.
The book-trade sale of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh &

The book-trade sale of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., closed on Tuesday evening, and was the largest sale of the kind, with one exception, even held in this country—the receipts reaching nearly \$200,000.

A frightful case of crime, involving the murder of seven persons, comes to us from Philadelphia. Plunder was the object of this gross and dreadful offense.

William Grady was executed at Elizabeth, N. J., vesterday, for the murder of Fergus Collins, Aug. 25, 1855.

At Peekskill, N. Y., on Tuesday, the municipal election resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket by 200 majority.

Mississippi navigation is now open from St. Paul, Mississippi navigation is now open from St. Paul,
Minnesota, down to the Gulf. A steamer was sunk by
the floating ice near Lacrosse, Wis, on Wenesday morning.
The Wisconsin Legislature has adopted resolutions severely censuring Senator Doolittle for his recent political

An entertainment at the Rev. Dr. Bellows's Church ast evening, for the benefit of the Rev. Henry Giles, re-

An entertainment at the Rev. Dr. Bellows's Church last crening, for the benefit of the Rev. Henry Giles, resulted in a net profit of \$750.

A new Orthodox Congregational Church was recognized in this city last night in public religious exercises, prominent among which was a sermon by the Rev. H. W. Beecher.

isocher.

A strike of car-drivers on the Third and Sixth Avenue oads, yesterday, proved a source of great trouble and neonvenience, as travel was almost wholly suspended on both lines.

Gold closed resterday at 1264, after selling at 1274. Government stocks of all issues are firm. The 7,39s are special favorites with investing parties, and 1004 is readily had. Money on call is abundant at 6 per cent. The rates for commercial paper are unchanged. Sterling exchange is strong at 15th are rates. Hanker's Sterling bills are quoted at 107 21074.

mercial paper are unchanged. Sterling exchange is strong at higher rates; Bankers' Sterling bills are quoted at 107 a 1071.

The business of the Sub-Tressury was: Receipts, \$1.883.17648— Counsels? Have they not had bloodshed enough?

The offices of murder did not appear in a the indictment. Captains at Yale and Harvard, whose Summer work assailed as partisan by those whose impulses were nor did it appear in a vidence.

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for Customs, \$393,000; Payments, \$178,993 41—on account of Loan, \$40,000; Balance, \$85,977,560 39. Gold Notes, \$994,100.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. APRIL 11 .- After various petitions had been presented, a resolution was introduced to extend the time for completing the first 20 miles of the Western Pacific Railroad o next November. Resolutions were adopted directing to next November. Resolutions were adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of educating soldiers in the army; and to prohibit the sale of liquors in the Capitol building. The latter was debated and finally passed by 33 to 2. The bill to reimburse Kansas for war expenses was passed. The House bill concerning the writ of habeas corpus was read and postponed till to-day. The bill relating to qualifications of jurors was called up, and postponed till the same time. The bill for relief of naval contractors was debated and postponed. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to establish a uniform militia system. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills were passed to authorize the issue of American analysis a language. Bills were passed to authorize the issue of American registers to certain lake steamers; to establish a land office in Idaho; and (in Committee of the Whole) to appropriate \$6,775,000 to roimburse Missouri for war expenses—the vote on its passage being 68 to 25. The juil to regulate the pay of the army was reported from Committee and made a special order for Wednesday fortnight. Resolutions were adopted directing inquiries as to paying a pension to Wm. Mercer; as to making National Bank shares liable for debts under State laws; and as to allowshares liable for debts under State laws; and as to allow-ing three months pay to returned prisoners on the Sulta-na. A bill for the relief of paymasters was debated, amended, and went over till to-day. A bill to amend the Agricultural College act was passed, 96 to 33. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Howard Institute for the District of Columbia, and referred. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and after passing the Missouri Reimbursement bill, adjourned.

#### LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

APRIL 11 .- Among the large number of bills passed yes terday were those authorizing the extension of the Dry Dock and East Broadway and Battery Railroad; to prowide for the appointment of an additional number of 100 Notaries Public in and for the City of New-York; to re-Notaries Public in and for the City of New-York; to re-peal the soldiers voting law, passed in 1865; also, con-current resolutions addressed to Congress in favor of claims of volunteers of the war of 1812 were passed. The Senate refused to consider a resolution to adjourn on April 14. The nominations for Emigrant Commission-ers were not confirmed. In the evening session reports were made relative to a dam/acrossthe Genessee River at Rochester; to amend the general railroad law, and sev-eral matters of minor importance. Adjourned. ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly passed bills to incorporate the New-York and Rondout Steam Transportation Company; for a railroad in Essex and other streets of New-York; the State charity Bill, to incorporate the Metropolitan Improve-ment Company of New-York; to prevent cruelty to ani-mals; to incorporate the Drew Theological Seminary; to authorize the Controller of the City of New-York to raise money by ioan. The bill to incorporate the North-Amer-ican Steamship Company was lost. The bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in certain streets in New-York was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole. The bill to allow husband and wife to become witnesses for or against each other was lost. A motion to reconsider was lost.

The Select Committee on the Air-Line Railroad from Washington to New-York have instructed their Chairman to report a bill to the House at an early day providing for the construction of the road. oner the better.

Mr. Wilson deserves the thanks of the country for introducing, and the Senate for passing, a resolution to prohibit the sale of liquors in the Capitol. We presume we are partly indebted to the opposition of Mr. McDougall for the almost unanimous vote by which the resolution was adopted. If the Senate has any dislike to seeing one of its members regularly drunk on the floor, it is remarkable that it should not before now have taken measures to keep him sober, or to rid itself of responsibility for his indecent exhi-

#### STRIKES.

The conductors and car-drivers on several Horse-Railroads in our City struck for higher wages yesterday, as they had a right to do. Being free men, no one has a right to demand or can reasonably expect that they shall work for any less sum than they consider their services worth.

But they must be very careful so to use their liberty as not to infringe the equal rights of others. They have a right to refuse to work under a certain priceany price-for each day's service; they have no right whatever to assail, abuse or menace any one who shall see fit to accept the wages they refuse. Yet some of the proceedings yesterday looked suspiciously like attempts to impede or intimidate those who might see fit to take the places they had chosen to throw up. To do this is to take issue with the Police and with

the law of the land. It is Spring-time; and we judge that a clever, prohensive circulation among business people, its larger sheet and clearer print, the chief organ of the advertisers of the handy, willing, educated man—one who is really fit metropolis, and the medium of communicating their wants to the public.

Note.—The number of lines in The Herald columns aver.

In any, whing, conductor—can do better than to run a car for the court but for the jury. Green asserted to not for the court but for the jury. Green asserted that the Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. Green asserted that the Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. It was stated to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury. The Emperor has sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the court but for the jury has a sent to not for the c on this presumption go right to work at something else-if there is no work here, let him go where work is to be had. To stand idle, in the hope of compelling a concession by employers of the terms required is almost certain to court defeat-at least, is very rarely erowned with success.

The world overflows with work. It has rarely been more abundant than it is to-day. Those who can't find it are either persons of very slender ability or very poor seekers. Do not stand idle then, because you are not wanted in a particular calling or locality, but go to work.

## USURPATION DEMANDED.

The unchanged, unhanged Rebels who edit The Daily News, are determined not to rest until they shall have relighted the flames of Civil War. Their last bulletin says:

"The President in his present position is a mere puppet. Eleves States and their populations, sileneed and outlawed by Radical dictatorship, have been kept out of the arena. Their welfare, their early, their very political life, depend upon the issue in the settlement of which they are donied all voice and participation. They have the right to representation in the National Legislature. It is the duty of the President to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. The vindication of great principles, the interests of the Deople, the integrity of the Union, the very essence of the Republic, in a word, the enforcement of the Executive policy of restoration, demands that the Representatives of the Southern States and the people should immediately assume their official functions—should take their seats at once in Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States.

"The Radicals oppose their admission. They but the doors. They stand armed with 'stolen and unlawful weapons to dispute the passage of duty elected members of Congress to their rightful seats in the National Legislature. Then why does not the Chief Magistrate of the Republic interpose his suthority to prevent this outrage against the representatives of the States and of the peeple? He has the power to do so. He is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and has at his disposal an armed and disciplined force amply ufficient to preserve the peace at the seat of Government, and to enforce obedience to the laws beneath the root of the Capitol of the Republic. Let a day be fixed for the representatives of the Southern States and people to take their seats in Congress. The seats are there, ready to receive the rightful claimants. Let them enter, take possession of their own, and fulful their official functions. Should violence be offered them by any man, or number of men, under any pretense whatsoever, let the President send adstackment of Federal troops to preserve order in the Capitol. If Radical conspirators attem men, usuer any pretense whatsoever, let the President send a detachment of Federal troops to preserte order in the Capital. It Radical conspirators attempt to support their usurpation by force, the consequences to upon their heads. It is time that the Republic should have a complete and constitutional National Legislature. We have been ruled too long by faction. We have been ruled too long by faction. We have been too long subject to the caprices of fanatics. The country must be permitted to resume its normal condition, and if revolutionists stand in the way, the Executive arm is strong enough to sweep them from the path of restoration."

-The Federal Constitution (Act. I. §5) says: "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and nalifications of its own members."

It was not necessary to prescribe that-it is the common law of legislative bodies. A Congress into which the President was at liberty to inject member, at his discretion would be less respectable, less potent, than the "Corps Legislatif" which servilely responds to every word of Louis Napoleon. There is a law of the land-passed by both Houses

and approved by the President-which excludes from seats in either House all who have voluntary aided the late Slaveholders' Rebellion. What would The News have done with this? The present members will not repeal it; the ex-Rebels cannot repeal it till th v o'lain seats, and cannot vote till it is repealed. What would "the armies of the United States" avail in the premises? It might possibly destroy a quorum: could it make one !

The suggestion that Congress should impeach and try the President is rash and foolish enough; but it is not treasonable; for the Constitution expressly confers. the power so to impeach and try. But what The News commends is naked, downright treason-treason in the interest of older treason-treason to relieve traitors from the milder penalties incurred by their rebellion. The President has too much good sense as well as patriotism to dream of following such counsels. He is nowise responsible for their utterance, and has shown

#### "SECTIONAL."

in his speeches against Secession in 1861. We affec-

tionately advise the Rebel chiefs to let the old wounds

be searred over before they instigate another pro-

The World thinks THE TRIBUNE has been eminently a power in the past, 1. Because of its ability; 2. Because, until The World confronted it, there was no adequate counterpoise in the scales of journalistic efficiency-but now--

The World's ambition is laudable, even if over-

strained or ill-directed; and, in the hope of aiding it to attain the goal of its aspirations, we urge it to avoid henceforth the use of partisan catch-words whose only use is to mislead those who never reason. Its talk (for example) of THE TRIBUNE'S inculcations as having filled the public mind with "fervid sectional animosity " is quite unworthy of even a second-class journal. Now that even the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, P. E. Bishop of Vermont, has ceased from pressing the New Testament into the service of the slave-auctioneers of New-Orleans, while Canaan and Onesimus have been relieved from an enormous, unreasonable excess of fatigue-duty in the same line, we insist that this cant of "sectionalism" shall be remitted to the moles and the bats who have already

been too long defranded of their rightful due. Intoxication, unhappily, is not a "sectional" vice, as Dueling is; yet he who reprobates Intemperance is no less and no more "sectional" than he who wars on Dueling. To stigmatize Gerrit Smith and Lloyd Garrison as

sectional," to the exclusion of Jeff. Davis and Slidell, is a monstrous abuse of language which one who can write tolerable English ought to blush for. Let us hear no more of it. BADLY RECONSTRUCTED.

A Hard Shell Democrat, who voted for Breckinridge and Lane in 1860, but who saw some new light on "the Nigger question" during a sixty-day's flight from a Rebel prison-camp at Columbia, S. C., to the Union lines at Knoxville, Tenn., recently proposed a visit to a relative, who was also a New-York Democrat till late in life, but who has recently resided in Southern Kentucky, and been there imbued with the Southern virus. The latter responded to the invitation, whence we quote from the original manuscript as fellows.

"I will conclude by saying that we should rejoice to see you here to visit us; nor need you fear being terred and feathered This people are not of that low, malignant, base, cowardly kind as are, or were quite recently, the Northern Radicals of Abolitionists; but I can with truth tell you, that you do not comprehend them at all; neither does one Northera person in one thousand. Nor to me is this strange. But I can assure you that if you should come down here to see us, you would be treated courteously and with all due consideration. But, as for any kindly feeling existing here toward Northern people who took an active part in the late war, it exists not nor never will. When the time comes round that Irishmen will love Englishmen, Poles love Russians, Hungarians love Austrians, then, and not till then, will the people love or cherish their late murderous conquerors."

### MURDER BY LAW.

Massachusetts to-morrow hangs a man for murder who has not been proved to have committed the crime for which he will suffer, who never confessed it, who never saw a jury, who has had no trial in any legal sense of that word, and who, on the testimony of his own townsmen and of the highest medical authority in the State, is a dwarf and an imbecile. That man, in those circumstances, Massachusetts hangs tomorrow. The history of this case is without a precedent, and

we trust may never be drawn into a precedent in the future administration of what is called law in Mas sachusetts. When Edward W. Green was brought into court and arraigned on an indictment for murder in the first degree, he refused to plead guilty to that charge. Under the Massachusetts statute, only murder with premeditation is a capital crime, and whether the murder be with premeditation is a queshim that the prosecuting officer would not accept a plea of guilty in the second degree, because upon the proof in his possession there was a degree of deliberation in the act which legally amounted to premeditation or malice aforethought. Green still reiterated, as he had steadily done while in prison, that there was no premeditation in his mind. Thereupon his counsel took him out of court to argue him into the opposite conviction, and by presenting to this half-idiotic intellect the legal distinction between murder in the first and murder in the second degree to persuade the miserable wretch to plead guilty to the first. That counsel has since stated that had he then known the facts subsequently brought to light, he would not have given such advice to his client. But he so far succeded that Green came into court and made a plea, which was entered as a plea of guilty in the first degree. No court should have permitted such a manipulation of a prisoner. There was a time when it would not have been tolerated in Massachusetts. While the late Chief-Justice Shaw presided over the Supreme Court, he consistently received a plea of guilty with hesitation and reluctance. In a well known case at Taunton, he talked to the prisoner an hour before he would allow his plea to be entered. "You don't know what you mean." "But I killed the woman." "You mean you struck her and she died." Yes, Sir." "That is manslaughter, is it not !" "I don't know." "Then," said the Chief-Justice, "Mr. Clerk, record a plea of Not Guilty, and let us try this man." Were there no other element of injustice in this case, it would be a gross outrage to hang

a man whose conviction was secured in such a way. Ex-Gov. Andrew, himself one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, was so convinced of the irregularity of these proceedings, that he refused, so long as he was Governor, to issue a warrant for the execution of Green. It was his opinion, and is to-day the opinion of many others of the ablest criminal lawyers in New-England, that Green never had had a trial. He not only never meant to plead guilty of premedi tated murder, he never did plead guilty, legally and within the contemplation and purpose of the statute under which he was arraigned. The forms of law had not been regarded, and to hang Edward W. Green, is to hang a man not legally convicted, and, therefore, in the eye of the law, innocent.

The legal propositions bearing on the case are briefly and clearly stated in this summary of Gov. Andrew's opinion, and were argued by other counsel to the Supreme Court on a writ of error:

the Supreme Court on a writ of error:

The judgment in this case is erroneous.

The substance of the error is that the Court passed sentence of death upon the said Edward W. Green, instead of a sentence to imprisonment for life.

Green had been indicted for murder. It does not appear from anything contained in the indictment that the murder was committed in any manner which constitutes murder in the first degree. Nor is murder in the first degree in any wise specifically alleged in the indictment read, the record sets forth that Green "forthwith being demanded concerning the premises in the said indictment above specified and charged upon him, he saith thereof he is guilty of murder in the first degree."

There was no trial nor hearing upon the facts.

No facts constituting murder in the second degree, under the statute, as distinguished from nurder in the second degree, under the etainte, were specified and charged upon him in the indictment.

ictment. for were any such facts specified and confessed in the de

it's plea.

irder not appearing to be in the first degree, is murder second degree. (Gen. Stat., Chap. 160, Sec. 2.) first degree of murder did not appear in the indictment,

second degree only. These words in the ples, id 7ft: "of murder in the first degree," are not responsive to the indictment, and do not concern "the premises, in the said indictment specified and charged upon fitm."

And therefore the sentence of death is erroneous.

When the court refused to reverse its decision, a last appear was made to Gay. Pullegh, for a contraction.

last appeal was made to Gov. Bullock for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. At that hearing, as at several previous hearings, a mass of testimony from men who had known Green all his life, and from physicians who had examined Green in jail, demonstrated his want of moral sense and accountability. The Governor and Council are deaf to what he thinks of such conspiracies and their authors that evidence, and seem to hear only the previous clamor for vengeance which the bigotry and gallowsloving conservatism of Massachusetts have continued to raise, and by which they have inflamed the popular mind and perverted the popular love of justice.

## EUROPE ON THE EVE OF WAR.

The news from Europe continues to be of a very warlike character. Both Austria and Prussia are hastening their military preparations with great energy, and a collision, it was expected, might take place at any moment. We no longer hear of efforts for the preservation of peace, but only of armaments, of mutual charges, and of endeavors to devolve the responsibility for the disturbance of the peace of Europe upon the opponent. The signs of the times, at present, not only point

to a war, but to a war which may at once assume a fearful dimension and be fraught with far-reaching consequences. Count Bismark shows that he fully appreciates the prize which is at stake. If war really does break out, Austria will find him a merciless enemy, who, in order to settle forever the struggle between Austria and Prussia for the supremacy of Germany, is determined to aim at the utter annihilation of Austria. Bismark undoubtedly knows the weakness of Austria as well as any European statesman, and no one can doubt that he means to avail himself of all the advantages which it offers. The Asia, which yesterday arrived at Halifax, brings a report, that Prussia has already concluded with Italy a formal treaty of alliance, and that considerable armaments are in course of preparation in Italy. This is a fact of ominous importance for Austria. The Italian subjects of Austria (about 3,000,000) are unanimous in their desire to be disconnected from Austria and be united with Italy. They will not hesitate a moment to rise in insurrection if they have reason to expect aid from Italy. The Italian Government has always frankly declared that it has not abandoned and never will abandon the hope of effecting the annexation of Venetia. No more favorable occasion for achieving this end can ever present itself than a joint war of Prussia and Italy against Austria. Combined, the forces of the two Governments are vastly superior to those of Austria. The latter has a population of 35,000,000, but deducting the Italian population, which would show themselves at once openly hostile and swell the Italian army with volunteers, the number would be reduced to 32,000,000. Should it be possible to call forth another insurrection in Hungary, the power of Austria would be still more weakened. On the other hand, Italy and Prussia together represent a population of more than 40,000,000, or if we add the Italian subjects of Austria, of more than 43,000,000, which is fully 11,000,000 more than Austria in the most favorable

The only help that Austria can possibly find in this alarming complication is the Federal Diet of Germany, which, leaving out of account Austria, Prussia, and the Dutch Provinces of Luxemburg and Limburg, represent a population of about 18,000,000. At present, the majority of the Diet are friendly to Austria, which has generally treated the authority of the Diet with respect, and tried to concert with the minor powers a reorganization of the Federal Constituion. The majority of the liet may, therefore, be inclined to declare a Federal war against Prussia, which, in anticipation of such an event, has threateningly called upon the minor States to define their position. Some of the States, however, sympathize with Prussia, and others may be sufficiently intimidated to refuse to join in a war against her, and both classes together would, to a large extent, neutralize the effect of a declaration of war.

case can rely upon.

It is generally expected that in a war in which Aus tria. Prussia, Italy and Germany should be engaged, France would not remain neutral. The present intentions of France are not known. The latest advices from Europe state that the Emperor has sent ror has never formally renounced the design of enlarging the frontier of France to the Rhine, and a war between Austria and Prussia would undoubtedly be a strong temptation to gratify what is still the favorite wish of a large portion of Frenchmen.

It will be seen, from the above facts, that whether the prevailing anticipation of a great war may be realized or not, the present complication of European politics is certainly of a fearful character.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-BACE.

"When," says The (London) Times, "the salient features of English society in the nineteenth century me to be described by some future Macaulay, the Derby-day and the University Boat-Race will not be forgotten among ponderous reports of Parliamentary debates and the dreary records of our foreign policy." The remark is so apologetic in tone that we must presume The Times had for once to put a green hand on its leading editorial work. A thoroughbred rowingman-such a one as hitherto has written The Times's leaders on the University race-would as soon think of apologizing for the sunrise as for his discussion of the great rowing event of the year in England. We quote the remark for the benefit of the unmuscular w who may even yet be unaware of the supreme importance which England attaches to the annual contest on the Thames between its two great Univer-The race this year was pulled unusually early. The

day was March 24, and fell on a Saturday, so that the last steamer but one brought news of it; and yesterday's steamer brought the daily newspapers' accounts of it; and it will still be some days before we shall get the more elaborate comments of the weeklies. Rowing men on this side of the water heard without surprise that Oxford is again, for the sixth time in sucession, the victor. The surprise to us is that Cambridge, which had found the utmost difficulty in making up its crew, and which was believed to have no chance of winning, made a most gallant struggle, and came near snatching the laurel from its longtriumphant rival. There is but one tolerable report in the dailies-that of The Times-but, if that may be trusted, this race was rowed in the astounding time of 20 m, 21 9-10 sec. The distance is four miles and a quarter. The wind was high and the water rough. What becomes of our crack performances by the side of this! Until we have come somewhere near it, might it not be well to postpone that "International Match" heretofore talked about by sundry ambitious but inconsiderate persons ? Spite of all discouragements, Cambridge sent a very

fine crew to the Thames. Mr. Kinglake, President of the Cambridge Boat-Club, remarked, in his speech at the dinner after the race, that men who had promised to row had at the last moment disappointed him, and he believed, if the crew he counted on had been in the boat, the decision of the day would have been reversed. Mr. Brown, the Oxford stroke-one of the nost famous men that ever wore the dark bluefrankly confessed that he, on the other hand, had found no difficulty in forming his crew, which at an early day had acquired a thorough knowledge of each VIIIth District, was given in full im our last, as a just other's style. We commend these statements to the and forcible defense of action vehich has been grossis Captains at Yale and Harvard, whose Summer work assailed as partisan by those whose impulses were

found before now that it is a grievous mistake to keen their crews unsettled down to within three weeks of match, in hope of securing one or two first-rates. A second-rate man with plenty of practice is better than a first-rate who condescends at the eleventh hour to

go into training. We will defer comments on the Oxford victory till fuller particulars come to hand. The general character of the race did not vary from last year's. Cambridge got a lead early in the race, kept it most of the time during three miles and more, lost it shortly after passing Chiswick, and never regained it. The pace was tremendous from beginning to end, and the race was little else than a succession of desperate spurts. That is a game in which weight and condition are sure to tell in the end; and the Oxford crew, being superior in both respects, finally rowed their antagonists to a stand-still, and came in winners at their own pace, about three lengths ahead. The stroke of both crews is reported as "rather more than 40 to the minute." and the two crews interchanged styles, Cambridge this year rowing steady and long, while Oxford was two or three strokes faster at the start, and feathered high. The rough water made this latter an advan-

tage.

"On the whole," says The Times report, "the race was well contested from first to last. The style of the Oxford craw was cert-inly not up to their rowing of previous years; the certainly not up to their rowing of previous years; the seemed hasty, and certainly at one time fell into the old Cambridge mistake of pulling too fast. It was not until they got on a level with their opponents that their old confidence and old style seemed to return to them; and from that moment the race was sure. Everything that Cambridge could do was done, and the efforts which they were encouraged to make were admirable. But they were fairly outrowed, and Oxford at last won with comparative ease, after contesting what for a time was one of the most severe matches ever witnessed on the Thames."

#### THE CITY LOCUSTS.

There are a horde of clerks and officers attached to the various departments and courts in the City of New-York who are never called upon to perform an hour's service. If any specific duty is taken from a department by the Legislature, the force of clerks is kept on the pay-roll for years after a new set of officials have taken charge. Manure inspectors and their deputies have been paid for three years services after their duties were abolished. The Paid Fire Dopartment went into operation a year ago, but the Deputy Superintendent and his subordinates who had charge of the old Fire Department under the Street Commissioner, are still drawing their pay at from \$1,200 to \$3,000 per annum each, and will probably continue to do so for years to come. A host of leeches are paid from the contingent funds and special appropriations, of which the public knows nothing. Such are the clerks and messengers of the various committees of the Common Council and Supervisors; the distributors of notices of all sorts; the inspectors of each petty job of public work who draw pay both from the City Treasury and from the contractors: the horde of overseers, gate-keepers, watchmen and supernumeraries on the New Court-House, and an army of others too large to enumerate. If a list of the names of all persons who are to-day living on the City and County Treasury could be published. it would startle and confound the reader. It may with safety be said that a thousand men are at present drawing their subsistence from the public without rendering the slightest service in return.

#### NEW-JERSEY-MR. CATTELL. A Jersey friend wishes to reopen in our columns

the late Senatorial controversy in that State. It cannot be done. The matter has passed by. But as he mistakenly construes something we have said as implying disparagement of Mr. Cattell, late Union candidate for Senator, we will print what he says of Mr. C. It is as follows:

To such as are unacquainted with Mr. Cattell, I will say he is a native Jerseymen; has been a member of the New-Jersey Legislature, and aided in the formation of the new Constitution of the State. He is a gentleman of the highest moral character; a merchant and banker unimpeached and unimpeachable is everything required to give confidence to those responsible positions; liberal almost to a fault, his benefications are large, and he is always ready for "every good word and work," is one of the most ardent and earnest Union men in the land; his name is associated with many of the religious and benevolent enterprises which the wants of the past five years of our terrible history have called into operation. On several occa-sions he has been consulted on practical questions by the authorities at Washington, and there, where well known, most highly respected and honored; has seen much of the world, spent a length of time in Europe, and is now in the very prime of manhood and maturity of experience. In the position the Union party wish to place him, he would be second to none in that body as a thorough practical business man, able to understand and appreciate the many intricate questions which are now, and will for years occupy the attention of the United States Senate.

B. C. R.

Why is it that an Irish patriot is so generally-wa are happy to say, not uniformly-an enemy of liberty for every other people or race but his own? What proportion of those among us who are intensely hostile o Saxon domination over Celts are not thick-and-thin

champions of White domination over Blacks? Mr. John Mitchel-defeated in his aspirations for Confederate triumph and for a plantation well stocked with fat negroes for himself-is now in Paris, "writing up" Irish Freedom and French Despotism for The

Daily News. Hear him!

"People talk much of 'Cæsarism' here. Let me try to giva an accurate notion of what they mean by it. When old institutions come to the point that they must break up (for all it transitory here below)—when all the elements of society have been long in unwholesome commotion and fermentation, and the people have been decimated, exhausted, by evil and foreign strike—it befalls sometimes that a potent military chief senses with a hand of iron all the functions and attributes of government (being resolved to jut an end to this tiresone an archy at any rate), and the people, recognizing in the iron hand the hand of a mester, hall it with a blessing, all hearts yearn to the new God given governor; and the people, like those onionet Franks electing their king, lift on high upon them backlers, 'with clanging armor and hearts,' this new Dictator, Imperator, Cæsars. It is the history of the government of Johns, continued by Augustus, and ending in a dynasty of Cæsars. It is the history of Napoleon the First, continued by Napoleon the First, continued by Napoleon the First, continued onward by the little Prince Imperato."

—There is the Mitchel philosophy of Government. Daily News. Hear him!

-There is the Mitchel philosophy of Government, compactly and forcibly set forth, "the tools to him who can use them." A government that can manage ta exist is proved rightful and beneficent by the naked fact of its existence-until another succeeds in toppling it over, which proves this latter its rightful successor. This is, and ever has been, the Asiatic idea. Julius - Augustus - Tiberius - Nero - Commodus-these were intermediate links, but they do not disturb the order of succession. Thank Heaven that America has-though at a heavy cost-decided to raise the superstructure of her institutions from a very different base.

THE REFORMED PRESENTERIAN CHURCH holds that the property of any religious society ought, according to Scripture, to be held and managed by its Deacons alone. The laws of our State have not allowed this: but an act has just been passed authorizing it. The act is as follows:

An Acr relating to Reformed Presbyterian Churches or Con

AN ACT relating to Reformed Presbyterian Churches or Congregations, passed April 6, 1896.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. When any Reformed Presbyterian church or congregation shall, by resolution duly passed at a meeting of the church or congregation, determine that the deacons of such church or congregation shall be the trustees for such church or congregation shall be the trustees for such church or congregation is shall be the trustees for such church or congregation, provided that they shall have been clearly according to the rules, constitution and usages of the Reformad Presbyterian church and are actively engaged in the case related for the said trustees, if not already incorporated, to assemble together and proceed to incorporate themselves, In the mode prescribed in and by the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies," passed, April 5, 1813, "passed April 4, 1813," passed April 12, 18 gs.

The speech of Mr. Dawes of Massachu .etts explaining and defending the decision of the Committee on Elections that James Brooks was not, and that William E. Dodge was, elected to the House from our